	Y2 Long term English Planning	
Text	Fiction: To entertain	
Structure	Expected:	
	1. Secure use of planning tools: Story map / story mountain / story grids/ 'Boxing-up' grid	
	2. Plan opening around character(s), setting, time of day and type of weather	
	Introduce:	
	3. Understanding and use 5 parts to a story with more complex vocabulary:	
	Opening e.g. In a land far away One cold but bright morning	
	Build-up e.g. Later that day	
	Problem / Dilemma e.g. To his amazement	
	Resolution e.g. As soon as	
	 Ending e.g. Luckily, Fortunately. Ending should be a section rather than one final sentence e.g. suggest how the main character is feeling in the final situation. 	
	Non-fiction: To inform	
	Expected:	
	1. Secure use of planning tools: Text map / washing line / 'Boxing –up' grid	
	2. The consistent use of present tense versus past tense throughout texts	
	3. Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress	
	(e.g. she is drumming, he was shouting) Continue from Year 1 and introduce:	
	4. Introduction:	
	• Title	
	Opening question	
	5. Middle section(s):	
	Group related ideas / facts into paragraphs	
	Sub headings to introduce sentences /paragraphs	
	Use of lists – what is needed / lists of steps to be taken	
	6. Ending	
	 Make final comment to reader: Extra tips! / Did-you-know? Facts / True or false? 	
Sentence	Expected:	
Construction		
	2. Compound sentences using connectives (coordinating conjunctions) and/or/ but/so	
	3. Additional subordinating conjunctions: while, when, that, if, until	
	4. Expanded noun phrases: the blue butterfly, plain flour	
	Introduce / consolidate from Y1:	
	5. List of 3 for description with a comma:	
	- He wore old shoes, a dark cloak and a red hat.	
	6. Also as openers: While When Where	
	7'ly' openers: Fortunately,Unfortunately, Sadly, , carefully	
	8. Noun sentence openers	
	Embellished simple sentences using adjectives and adverbs e.g.	
	The small boys peeped inside the dark cave.	
	Tom quickly ran down the steep hill.	
	10. Complex sentences: Use of 'who / which' (relative clause) – commas not used	
	Sam, who was lost, sat down and cried.	
344	The fire, which started in Pudding Lane, spread quickly.	
Word –	Expected:	
language	Prepositions: inside outside towards across under True odioatives to describe a pour The secret old warms.	
	2. Two adjectives to describe a noun: The scary, old woman	
	1. How the prefix un- changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives (negation, e.g. unkind, or undoing e.g. until the hoat)	
	undoing, e.g. untie the boat) 2 Suffixes: ness for aful class feet alv	
	2. Suffixes: -ness, -er, -ful, -less, -est, -ly 3. Anostrophes for contraction and their meaning: can't I'll I'm	
	3. Apostrophes for contraction and their meaning: can't, I'll, I'm	

	4. Homophones – and correct use of simple ones: there / their etc.			
	Introduce / consolidate:			
	5. Apostrophes for possession – singular			
	6. Determiners: the a my your an this that his her their some all lots of many more those these			
	7. Alliteration: dangerous dragon, slimy snake			
	8. Similes using as:as tall as a house, as red as a radish			
	9. Adverbs for description: The snow fell gently			
	10. Adverbs for information: Lift the pot carefully			
Handwriting	Expected:			
	•	Form capital letters, lower case letters and digits of the correct size and orientation		
		Form letters with the correct relationship to each other		
		3. Use spacing between words that reflects the size of letters		
	4. Most letters will be correctly	/ joined using cursive script		
Spelling	·			
	1. Letters and sounds – phase 6			
	2. Spell many words with correct graphemes.			
	3. Use phonetically plausible attempts with other words.			
	4. Spell many common exception words using Y1/2 list.			
Punctuation	ctuation Expected:			
	 Capital Letters: all uses 			
	2. Full stops			
	3. Finger spaces			
	4. Question marks			
	5. Exclamation marks			
	6. Commas in a list			
	 7. Apostrophes for contraction and singular possession ntroduce / consolidate: 8. Speech bubble 			
	9. Bullet points	Bullet points		
	10. Speech marks / inverted cor	nmas		
terminology	Expected:	17. Conjunction		
	YR:	18. Commas		
	 Finger spaces 	19. Apostrophe – contraction / possession		
	2. Letter	20. Statement		
	3. Word	21. Question		
	4. Sentence	22. Exclamation		
	5. Full stops	23. Command		
	6. Capital letter	24. Suffix		
	Y1	25. Compound		
	7. Punctuation	26. Tense		
	8. Question mark	27. homophone		
	9. Exclamation mark	Introduce / Consolidate:		
	10. Speech bubble	28. Alliteration		
	11. Bullet points	29. Simile		
	12. Singular/ plural	30. Inverted commas		
	Y2	31. Proof read		
	13. Noun / noun phrase	32. Edit		
	14. Adjective			
	15. Verb			
	16. Adverb			